

CBSE Class 11 English Core
Sample Papers 04

Time: 3 Hrs. M.M.: 80

General Instructions:

1. This question paper is divided into three sections :
2. Section A Reading Comprehension 20 Marks
3. Section B Writing and Grammar 30 Marks
4. Section C (Literature) Text Books and Long Reading Texts - 30 Marks

Section A

1.

1. Swami and Friends is the simple and charming story set in the 1930s of ten year old Swaminathan and his experience of growing up in Malgudi, a town created by R.K. Narayan. Swami lives in a world of “bossy adults-parents and teachers - as well as his friends in school. Pleasing his demanding peers as well as the adults is a tough job indeed. But Swami tries to manage it to the best of his ability. Swami is impulsive, mischievous and innocent. And he has a very warm heart. Through his eyes we get to see a complete picture of South India during the pre-Independent era. We get to know how simple folk lived in the colonial days and about the uprisings, the rebellions and the strange mixture of resentment and reverence which ordinary people felt for the British.
2. Swami is a student of the Albert Mission School established by the British. So the main focus of the school is on “English education and Christianity. Swami has four friends - Somu, the monitor who carries himself with an easy air; Mani, the good-for nothing; Sankar, the most brilliant boy in the class and Samuel, known as the “Pea'. All four share a common trait - their ability to laugh at everything Swami's relationship with each one is different but they share a genuine common friendship.
3. Swami's happy-go-lucky life changes drastically with the arrival of Rajam, a symbol of colonial power. This is how Narayan describes him: “He (Rajam) was a newcomer; he dressed very well-he was the only boy in class who wore socks and shoes, fur cap and tie, and a wonderful coat and knickers. He spoke very good English, exactly like a

European; which meant that few in the school could make out what he said."

4. But despite the difference Swami and Rajam become friends. Unlike Swami, Rajam wants to impress everyone and become a leader. He is neither affectionate nor particularly loyal to his friends. But he never loses his cool and has the proverbial 'stiff upper lip'. But Swami is really impressed by him and is both loving and loyal to him although this causes misunderstanding with his other friends. Rajam is crazy about cricket and forms a cricket club. Swami comes for cricket practice to please Rajam even if it means missing his drill class and he gets into trouble for playing truant,

On the basis of your understanding of the above passage answer each of the questions given below by selecting the most appropriate option from the given Oils.

- a. Malgudi is in the story 'Swami and Friends'.
(i) a character (ii) a town (iii) Swami's friend (iv) a tiger.
- b. The passage suggests that Swami
 - i. bossed over his friends.
 - ii. tried to please his friends and other adults.
 - iii. Cared little about his peers,
 - iv. Wanted to impress everyone.
- c. is common to Swami and his friends,
(i) Being good for nothing (ii) Being good at fighting (iii) Ability to laugh at everything (iv) Ability to dress well.
- d. The story Swami and friends' describes in detail. (i) Swami's enemies (ii) English education (iii) Christianity (iv) South India.

Answer the following questions briefly.

- e. Name one negative trait that Rajam possesses.
- f. Why did Albert Mission school focuses on Christian?
- g. What was quite challenging for Swami?
- h. When Rajam spoke only a few could understand. Why?
 - i. Who did impress Swami?
- j. According to Narayan what does Rajam stand for?
- k. Find words/ phrases from the passage which mean the same as each of the following:
 - i. Attractive, pleasing (para 1)

ii. Fast and rapidly (para 3)

2. The form of government in which political power rests with the people is known as democracy. Abraham Lincoln, a former President of the United States, gave a brief and clear definition of this form of government. According to him, "Democracy is the government of the people, by the people and for the people." According to Prof. Puntambekar, Democracy is that government in which power of the state is exercised by the elected representatives of the people and they enjoy support of the majority. Similarly, on the basis of definitions given by Dicey and many other scholars it can be easily said that democracy as a form of government is a system in which people govern themselves either directly, or indirectly through their representatives, in the interest of the entire country. The government is not an end in itself but it is a means for the social good.

Many political scientists use the term 'democracy' not only as a form of government, but also as a kind of state. Democracy, as a kind of state implies such a state in which the supreme political power rests with the people. This power is used by the people while determining their form of government and while electing their representatives. Thus, people are ultimate decision makers in all political matters. In this respect democracy is considered to be a type of state. In other words, a democratic state allows people to freely set up their political institutions. If they do not function properly and effectively, they can be modified or replaced by the people.

There are scholars who would not like to limit democracy only to the form of government, kind of state and political aspects of the individual. They consider it to be a form of society which is based on social equality, liberty of the individual and fraternity, thus extending the scope of democracy to various aspects of the life of the individual. Real democracy is not possible in a country so long as the people do not accept democracy as a faith and as a way of life. A successful democracy ensures democratic conduct and behaviour by individuals. As a matter of fact, democracy is a philosophy for all round development of the personality of the man. Democracy as a way of life promotes social attitudes based on cooperation, understanding and respect for the fellow human beings.

The above discussion shows that democracy has become the most important guide of mankind today, Democracy is not only the aim of political way of life but also of economic and social life. The man has always been debating the utility of various forms

of government. Which form of government is best has been the subject of discussion among scholars and researchers for a longtime. At times monarchy and aristocracy were also considered good governments. But, in the contemporary thinking no other government is considered as good as democracy. Democracy believes in liberty and equality as the objectives of civilised life.

- a. On the basis of your reading of the above passage, make notes on it in point only, using abbreviation, whenever necessary. Also suggest a suitable title.
- b. Write a summary of the passage in not more than 50 words, using notes you have made.

Section B: Writing Skill and Grammar

3. As the librarian of your school, write a notice informing the students of the penalty for losing or damaging the books issued to them.

OR

Design a poster on 'SAVE THE EARTH' on behalf of the pollution Board, Rajasthan state.

4. You are Kunal Kamolika, resident of P-15, Vinod Nagar, Delhi. You feel annoyed to see that all the footpaths in your locality have been encroached upon by the vendors and shopkeepers. It compels the pedestrians to walk on roads and makes them vulnerable to accidents. Write a letter to the chairman, Municipal Corporation, Delhi to take strict action in this regard. (6 Marks)

OR

You are Shupham / Shobha an MBA, living at K-450., Vigyan Vihar, Rohtak. You read an advertisement in a national daily for Sales Assistant. Write an application to the Manager, Trans India Ltd. R-Block Noida, Delhi regarding this job.

5. The growing crime graph and involvement of youth in crimes is a cause of concern. You feel that value-based education is the only remedy to make the society crime free. You are Vidyut/Vidushi of class XI. Write a speech for your school morning assembly on the topic 'Importance of Values'. (150-200 Words).

OR

Your school recently celebrated cleanliness week organising a number of inter house

competitions and awarded the prizes in a gala function. As the secretary of the cultural club of your school, prepare a report in 150-200 words for your school magazine. You are Deepak Deepika.

6. The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Underline the error and write the correct word in front of it in your answer sheet.

		Incorrect	Correct
When a diamond is find on the earth	(a)	.....	.....
Its outside appear is rather dull,	(b)	.....	.....
Then skil ful hands makes it into	(c)	.....	.....
a sparkled gem we all know about	(d)	.....	.....
Most diamonds are sawing into two.	(e)	.....	.....
and every half is shape and cut.	(f)	.....	.....
into the round diamond the little	(g)	.....	.....
faces or facets is cut into the diamond	(h)	.....	.....

7. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given in the brackets.
I could not recognise Seema. She (a) (put on) a lot of weight I advised her to stop (b) (over eat) and start (c) (skip) and (d) (walk).
8. Rearrange the following words or phrases to make meaningful sentences:
- to/ her/ first/ Sudha/ stand/ hard/ class/ is/ studying
 - healthy/ takes/ keep/ himself/ everyday exercise/ kamal/ to

Section: C (Literature)

Text Books & Long Reading Texts

9. Read the extract given below answer the questions that follow.
- Some twenty-thirty years later
She'd laugh at the snapshot, "See Betty
And Dolly", she'd say, "and look how they Dressed us for the beach. (a) Who does she refer to in these lines? (b) Who were Betty and Dolly? (c) Why do you think she laughed at the snapshots?

OR

I descend to lave the droughts, atomies, dust layers of the globe,
And all that in them without me were seed only, latent, unbom,
And forever, by day and night, I give back life to my origin.

- a. What is the origin of 'I'?
 - b. How does I wash the dust layers of the globe?
 - c. Explain: Latent, unborn.
10. Answer any three of the following questions in 30 to 40 words.
- a. What according to the poem, is involved in the process of growing up?
 - b. What made the narrator suddenly get up and leave the room without meeting Mrs. Dorling?
 - c. What changes does Mrs. Pearson want in her family?
 - d. Why did the grandmother always accompany the author to school?
 - e. What do you understand by the Era of responsibility?
11. Do you think it is ethical to disturb the dead in whatever form they remain on the earth? Why? Why not?

OR

'Dear Father in Heaven, I have done something at last'. Who makes this prayer in the story. The Birth? Why?

12. Why did the ghost feel humiliated when Mr. Otis offered him lubricant? What did he recall about his past days?

OR

What terrible setback did Booker face when he went Malden the second time? How was his visit there?

13. Why did canterville refuse to take back the jewels offered by the ghost to Virginia?

OR

What special traits of Booker made him a great teacher and an educator?